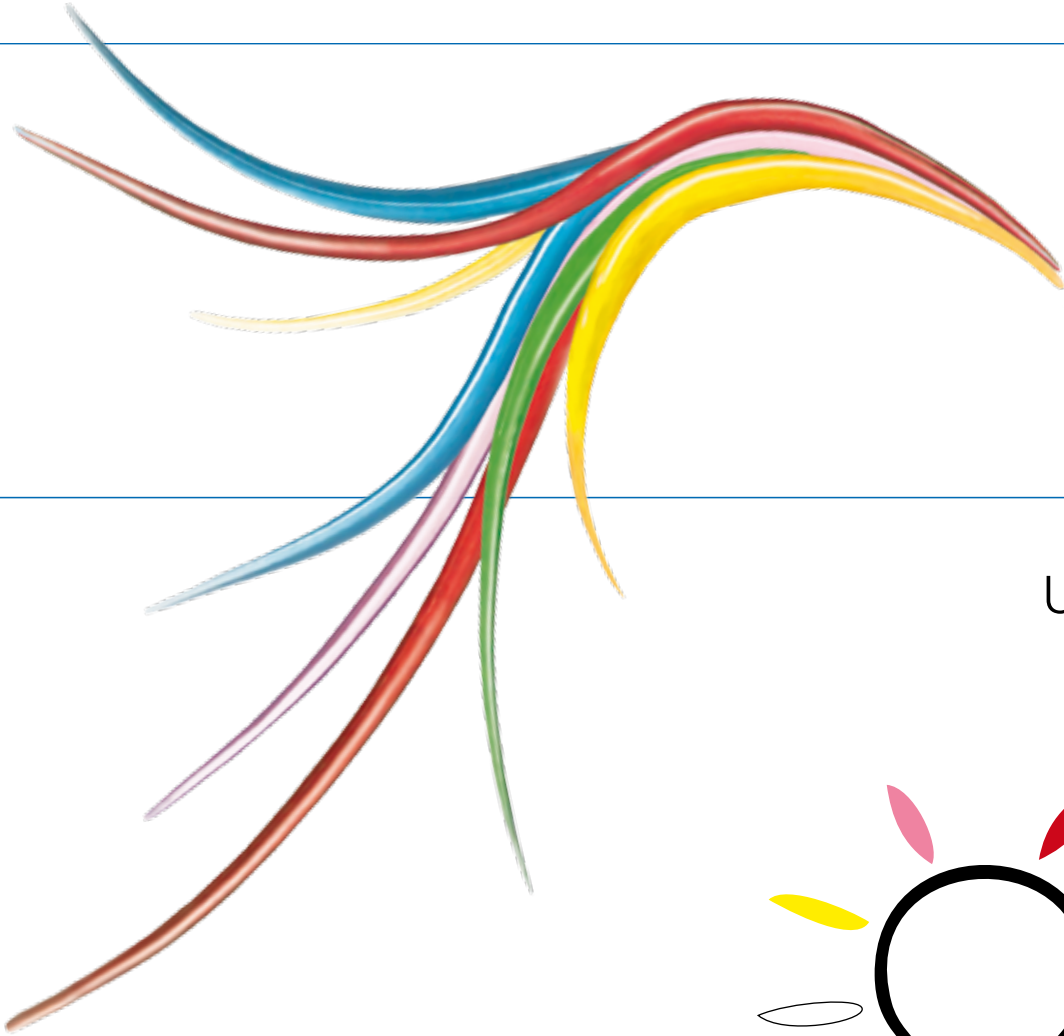
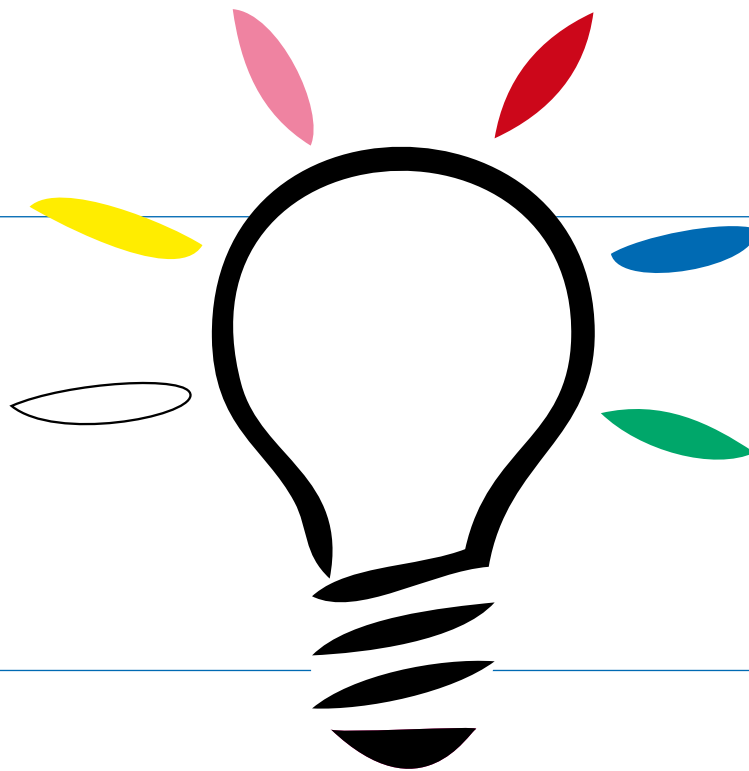


# Orthocryl<sup>®</sup> LC



## User tips



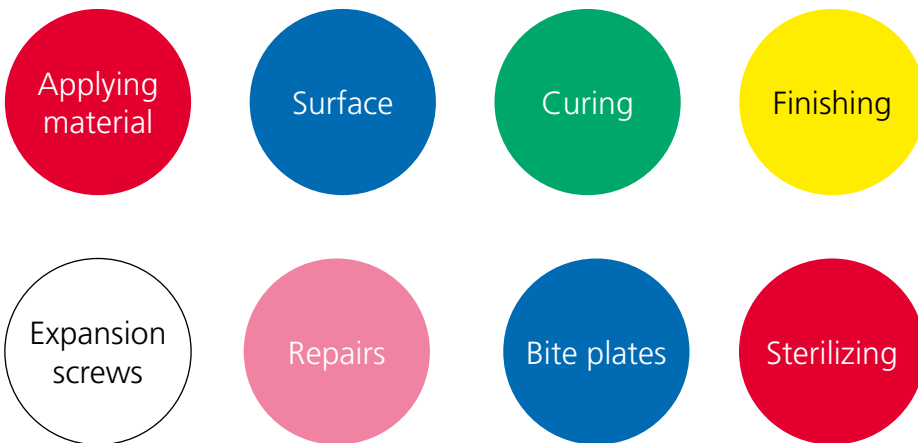
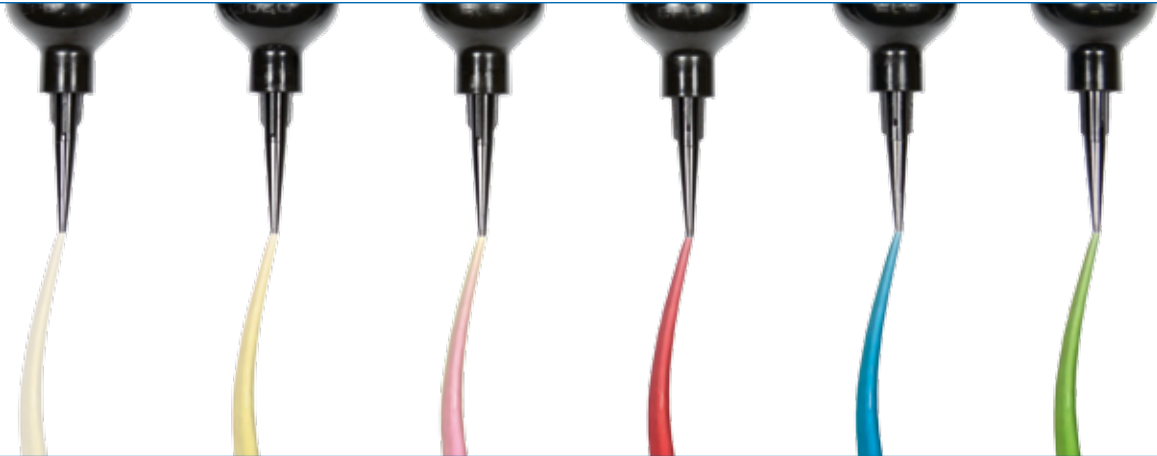


## User **tips**

Since we launched Orthocryl® LC in the summer of 2014, we have received a lot of positive feedback from users.

With this new information, we have compiled a list of user tips that go beyond the instructions for use. We would like to share this knowledge with you!

We give you tips for each processing phase organized by keywords and explain how some of the tasks can be carried out more efficiently. They will not only improve your results with Orthocryl® LC, but also optimize your process for making removable appliances.



# Applying material

Context	Tip
<b>Wire retentions</b>	Fix wire retentions to the model using Orthocryl® LC, instead of sticky wax.
<b>Air bubbles</b>	Always keep the tip of the cartridge dipped into the applied material to prevent air bubbles. (Fig. 1)
<b>Air bubbles</b>	Remove air bubbles using a pointy instrument (e. g. the LinguBall instrument). (Fig. 2)
<b>Disco glitter</b>	You can apply the disco glitter directly onto the surface of the not-yet-cured Orthocryl® LC. (Please note: apply the glitter once you have reached half of the layer thickness, so that you can still cover the glitter with acrylic.) (Fig. 3)
<b>Acrylic body</b>	Orthocryl® LC appliances should be approx. 0.5–1.0 mm thicker than cold-curing acrylic appliances.
<b>Expansion screws</b>	Make sure the expansion screw is surrounded by approx. 1 mm of acrylic on all sides.
<b>Wire retentions</b>	Make sure the wire retentions are surrounded by approx. 1 mm of acrylic on all sides.

# Surface

Context	Tip
<b>Acrylic body</b>	The size of the hole in the cartridge tip affects the surface of the acrylic you are applying. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o small hole = applying selectively (Fig. 4)</li><li>o large, slanted hole (shortened cartridge tip) = smooth surface (Fig. 5)</li></ul>
<b>Acrylic body</b>	The surface can be smoothed using a pointy instrument (e. g. an expansion screw key). Dip the instrument into the material and move the instrument with a trembling motion across the acrylic.

# Curing

Context	Tip
<b>Air-inhibition layer</b>	Polymerization under vacuum (e. g. 3M ESPE Dental, Visio™ Beta) prevents the air-inhibition layer.
<b>Acrylic body</b>	In case of complex appliances it can be useful to pre-cure the material for about 10 seconds. The base part of the appliance, however, should be applied in one step without pre-curing.
<b>Choosing the light-curing unit</b>	Light-curing units with halogen or stroboscope lamps achieve better curing results than those with UV lamps.
<b>Bimaxillary units</b>	When making bimaxillary appliances, the curing process can be improved by putting aluminum foil on the palate and base of the mouth. (Fig. 6)



# Finishing

Context	Tip
<b>Appropriate abrasives</b>	Abrasives for soft acrylics produce less dust during processing. (Fig. 7)

# Expansion screws

Context	Tip
<b>Testing functionality</b>	When testing the screw's functionality, be sure to make the same number of turns to close the screw as you did before to open it. (Screw can break loose.)
<b>Processing acrylic around expansion screw</b>	You can use the cartridge tip to apply Orthocryl® LC below the expansion screw without taking the screw off the model. If the pin of the expansion screw holder has been fixed in a waxed hole, the screw can be removed from the model when applying Orthocryl® LC. (Fig. 8)
<b>Expansion screws</b>	Make sure the expansion screw is surrounded by approx. 1 mm of acrylic on all sides.

# Repairs

Context	Tip
<b>Acrylic body</b>	Orthocryl® LC can be repaired or altered with Orthocryl® LC. To repair or alter, enlarge fracture line or roughen the surface to be altered using rough sandpaper. Remove abrasive dust. Directly apply new Orthocryl® LC material. (Fig. 9)
<b>Combination with PMMA</b>	PMMA appliances (e. g. Orthocryl® classic) can be repaired with Orthocryl® LC using a bonding material (e. g. primostick by primotec). To repair or alter, enlarge fracture line or roughen the surface of the PMMA (e. g. Orthocryl® classic) to be altered using rough sandpaper. Remove abrasive dust. Apply the bonding material according to the manufacturer's instructions and then apply the new Orthocryl® LC material.

# Bite plates

Context	Tip
<b>Curing</b>	Bite plates can be pre-cured in the articulator using a hand-held curing unit (e. g. bluephase®).
<b>Combination with PMMA</b>	Use a bonding material (for PMMA e. g. primostick) to combine Orthocryl® LC with pressure molded splints.
<b>Isolating from opposite jaw</b>	You can use standard plastic wrap as an isolating layer to the opposite jaw. (Avoid wrinkles!)

# Sterilizing

Context	Tip
<b>Acrylic body</b>	The cured material can be sterilized at 134 °C/ 273 °F.



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